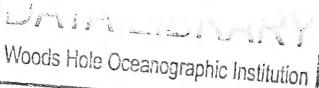


# INTERMEDIATE AND DEEP CURRENT MEASUREMENTS IN THE NORTHEAST PACIFIC OCEAN

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*Naval Oceanographic Office*



July 1975



## Technical Report



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## FOREWORD

The increasing sophistication of Naval weapons systems, both fixed and mobile, requires that oceanographers understand the motions, and the associated driving and physical forces, of oceanic currents. The studies which are prerequisite to such knowledge require a tremendous investment in capital and human resources, but only through such investments will the Navy approach solutions to its environmental problems. This report describes the characteristics of intermediate and deep currents in the central northeast Pacific Ocean, a region where very few direct current observations have been made.



J. E. AYRES  
Captain, USN  
Commander

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motions at the local inertial frequencies and the semidiurnal tidal frequency. Spectral analysis indicates that tidal frequency motion is essentially due to baroclinic internal tides and not barotropic surface tides.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author thanks the following Naval Oceanographic Office personnel for their assistance: Donald Burns who provided extensive help and many suggestions throughout this study; Louis Banchero, Michael Holland, and Warren Sanborn who placed and successfully recovered the current meter arrays under very difficult working conditions; and Robert Guthrie who provided the time series vector plots and the current speed probability distributions.



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## INTRODUCTION

Studies of currents in the northeast Pacific, distant from the North American continent, have been mainly based on interpretation or analysis of observed physical and chemical seawater properties. While these classical techniques provide estimates of the mean and very-low-frequency circulation, direct current measurements are required to determine higher frequency time-dependent motion. Very few direct measurements have been reported in the literature. Reid (1962) and Hendershott (1973) found significant diurnal clockwise rotation in several series of GEK (geomagnetic electrokinetograph) measurements of surface currents near 30°N, 125°W. Bathythermograph observations in the surface layer did not show significant diurnal vertical isotherm displacements but did show some indications of semidiurnal internal waves. Using neutrally buoyant Swallow floats near 28°N, 139°W and 29°N, 113°W, Knauss (1962) observed diurnal clockwise rotating currents at depths between 700 m and 3,900 m. Diurnal currents at different depths were not in phase. Bathythermograph (BT) observations by Knauss did not indicate significant vertical displacement of isotherms. Diurnal motions reported by Knauss (1962), Reid (1962), and Hendershott (1973) represent inertial period motion. Current measurements from two moored arrays near 28°N, 158°W have been reported (Patzert, Wyrtki, and Santamore, 1970), but the time series of these measurements are too short for statistical analysis.

The objective of this experiment was the direct measurement of intermediate and deep currents over a large area over periods of at least one month. The experiment was not designed as a small-scale study of internal wave characteristics. Guthrie, Burns and Smith (1974) have described some of the data on which this report is based. The results reported herein may later be used as inputs to the design of current measurement programs concentrating on smaller vertical and horizontal scales. These results also will be useful in formulating numerical models to compute intermediate and deep currents in the North Pacific.

## DESCRIPTION OF CURRENT METER ARRAYS

Currents were measured in deep water far from the Continental Shelf near the center of the eastern gyre of the North Pacific Ocean (fig. 1). Table 1 provides a description of each of the nine arrays. Most arrays were located over nearly level topography, and no arrays were placed close to seamounts. In order to reduce motion effects due to surface gravity waves, each array was supported by a subsurface buoy at a depth of approximately 500 m. A short section of chain attached to the buoy and 500 m of wire rope supported the first current meter. The remainder of each array consisted of nylon line with current meters suspended at selected depths. Geodyne model 101 current meters were used on arrays A through C, and Geodyne model 102 meters were used on arrays D through I. The recording interval for all meters was 10 minutes. Each array terminated with an acoustic release, steel dampening disk, and concrete anchor clump.

Current meter depths in table 1 are based on the assumption that the nylon line stretched 15 percent of cut length for new line and 12 percent

for used line. To estimate effects of mooring motion, a finite element model (Chhabra, 1973; Chhabra, Dahlen and Froidevaux, 1974) was used to simulate array motion. The highest measured current speed profiles were inputs to the finite element model. Time-dependent displacements of the current meters were found to have a negligible effect on velocity measurements.

#### DESCRIPTION OF MEASURED CURRENTS

Prior to detailed analysis, all 10-minute current speed and direction values were resolved into east-west and north-south components. To obtain an initial description of the current velocity field, individual components were averaged vectorially to provide half-hour mean current vectors which were plotted as a function of time. Figure 2 is an example of such a plot. The plots indicate that the current speeds are very low and that the most significant contributions to the time-dependent flow are clockwise motions at the semidiurnal and local inertial frequencies. Although some current vector records depict a slight velocity amplitude increase just above the bottom, currents are generally characterized by a rapid decrease in velocity amplitudes with increasing depth. In addition, currents at different depths are not in phase.

The probability distributions of current speeds are given in table 2 and mean current speeds are given in table 3. For many of the deep current records (below 1,000 m), current speeds are often below the threshold speed (2.5 cm/sec) of the current meters. Although the meters appear to operate satisfactorily below threshold speed, uncertainty about the meter calibration and operation below threshold speed indicates that the interpretation of the measured deeper current results should be primarily qualitative.

#### TIME SERIES ANALYSIS OF MEASURED CURRENTS

##### 1. Theory

Rotary energy spectra and cross-spectra were computed using techniques described by Gonella (1972) and Mooers (1973). These techniques resolve vector current records into clockwise and anticlockwise rotating components. The east-west velocity component  $U_1(t)$  and the north-south velocity component  $U_2(t)$ , where  $t$  is time, can be represented by their Fourier coefficients  $(a_1, b_1)$  and  $(a_2, b_2)$ , respectively, as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} U_1(t) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\infty} [a_1(\sigma) \cos(\sigma t) + b_1(\sigma) \sin(\sigma t)] d\sigma \\ U_2(t) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\infty} [a_2(\sigma) \cos(\sigma t) + b_2(\sigma) \sin(\sigma t)] d\sigma \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

The radian frequency is given by  $\sigma$ . The relationships between the east-west and north-south velocity components and the rotating Fourier component representation are given by:

$$U_1(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [A(\sigma) \cos(\sigma t + \phi(\sigma)) + C(\sigma) \cos(\sigma t + \theta(\sigma))] d\sigma \quad (2)$$

$$U_2(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [A(\sigma) \sin(\sigma t + \phi(\sigma)) - C(\sigma) \sin(\sigma t + \theta(\sigma))] d\sigma$$

where  $A$  and  $\phi$  are the amplitude and phase of the anticlockwise rotating component, and  $C$  and  $\theta$  are the amplitude and phase of the clockwise rotating component. In terms of the Fourier coefficients of the east-west and north-south velocity components, the amplitudes and phases are given by:

$$A = 1/2 \left[ (a_1 + b_2)^2 + (a_2 - b_1)^2 \right]^{1/2} \quad (3)$$

$$C = 1/2 \left[ (b_2 - a_1)^2 + (b_1 + a_2)^2 \right]^{1/2} \quad (4)$$

$$\tan \phi = \frac{a_2 - b_1}{a_1 + b_2} \quad (5)$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{b_1 + a_2}{b_2 - a_1} \quad (6)$$

Of particular interest for this analysis are the following rotary spectra parameters:

Clockwise energy spectrum:

$$E_C = 1/2 \overline{C^2} \quad (7)$$

Anticlockwise energy spectrum:

$$E_A = 1/2 \overline{A^2} \quad (8)$$

Total energy spectrum:

$$E_T = E_A + E_C = 1/2 (\overline{A^2} + \overline{C^2}) \quad (9)$$

Rotary coefficient:

$$R_C = \frac{E_C - E_A}{E_C + E_A} \quad (10)$$

In the above and following equations, the overbar represents an average of a number of frequency contributions, that is, a band average over values determined at discrete frequencies by a finite Fourier transform.

Rotary cross-spectra were computed between selected current velocity records. For the measured currents, the dominant direction of rotation is clockwise. The coherence  $\gamma_C$  between clockwise rotating components is given by:

$$\gamma_C = \left[ \frac{\overline{C_1 C_2 \cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2)}^2 + \overline{C_1 C_2 \sin(\theta_1 - \theta_2)}^2}{\overline{C_1^2} \overline{C_2^2}} \right]^{1/2} \quad (11)$$

where the subscripts 1 and 2 indicate values from different current meters. The phase difference  $X_C$  between clockwise rotating components is given by:

$$\tan X_C = \frac{-\overline{C_1 C_2 \sin(\theta_1 - \theta_2)}}{\overline{C_1 C_2 \cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2)}} \quad (12)$$

Cross-spectra between anticlockwise rotating components for different current records and between anticlockwise and clockwise components for different current records were determined using methods described by Mooers (1973).

Standard cross-spectra were also computed between selected east-west and north-south velocity components. Of primary interest is the coherence between these components. The coherence  $\gamma$  is given by:

$$\gamma = \left[ \frac{\overline{a_1^2} + \overline{b_1^2} + \overline{a_2^2} + \overline{b_2^2}}{\left( \overline{a_1^2} + \overline{b_1^2} \right) \left( \overline{a_2^2} + \overline{b_2^2} \right)} \right]^{1/2} \quad (13)$$

## 2. Results

Individual Fourier coefficients were determined using the complex fast Fourier transform on continuous current records equal to or longer than 28.4 days (4,096 data points). Each record was divided into sections containing 2,048 data points for both velocity components, and each section was separately transformed. No special treatment was applied to periods of very low or zero current speeds. Frequency bands were selected to place diurnal, inertial, and semidiurnal frequencies near the centers of separate frequency bands for most of the current records. To compress the analysis results at frequencies greater than 0.15 cph, a band-averaging technique was chosen to make the spectral estimates almost equally spaced when plotted versus the logarithm of the frequency. To obtain the analysis results for each current record, band averages were computed over the corresponding bands within each section of the record.

Total energy spectra are shown in figures 3 through 10. Energy spectra of currents are not shown for array A, because the record lengths are less than 28.4 days. Table 4 provides the record lengths and degrees of freedom which accompany the spectra. The 90-percent confidence bands shown on figures 3 through 10 apply to frequencies less than 0.15 cph, the region of the primary contributions to the measured currents. Each spectrum is characterized by peaks at the local inertial frequency and at the semidiurnal frequency which are indicated on the frequency scale by i and s, respectively. For arrays B, D, E, F, and G, the local inertial periods are shorter than the diurnal period, and diurnal internal wave motion cannot occur. At these arrays, the energy spectra show essentially no diurnal energy (marked by d) above a noisy background. This finding is particularly evident for the uppermost records from each location. For arrays C, H, and I, the local inertial periods are also shorter than the diurnal period but are too near the diurnal period to allow an accurate separation using the techniques which have been described.

The depth variations of energy densities for three frequency bands are shown in figure 11. The diurnal energy is within the band centered at 0.038 cph, and the semidiurnal energy is within the band centered at 0.082 cph. For arrays B, D, E, and F the inertial energy is within the band centered at 0.053 cph. For arrays C, H, and I, the inertial energy is within the band centered at 0.038 cph. The energy densities computed for array G are not included in figure 11, because spectral analysis results at only three depths may not adequately specify the energy density profile. Also presented in figure 11 is the depth variation of the Brunt-Väisälä frequency in the vicinity of the arrays. The plotted Brunt-Väisälä frequency

values were computed from STD (salinity, "temperature, depth) measurements made during August 1973. The Brunt-Väisälä frequency decreases nearly exponentially with increasing depth. The kinetic energy spectrum for baroclinic internal waves is theoretically proportional to the Brunt-Väisälä frequency. The observed depth decrease of the Brunt-Väisälä frequency closely resembles the observed depth decrease of the semidiurnal energy densities. Similar comparisons have been made in the eastern North Atlantic near the Continental Shelf (e.g., Regal and Wunsch, 1973). At several locations, the semidiurnal tidal energy density increases as the bottom is approached. This may indicate that the internal tide interacts with local bottom bathymetry or that internal waves are being generated near the bottom by bottom roughness or the bottom boundary layer. Examination of the topography near the array locations showed no clear correlations between semidiurnal energy density variations near the bottom and topographic features or changes in bottom roughness. At locations where the diurnal energy is separated from the local inertial energy, the diurnal energy density is more nearly uniform with depth.

Further insight into the current structure is gained from rotary coefficients. Figure 12 provides the coefficients for current records at depths less than or equal to 1,000 m. Figure 13 provides the coefficients for current records at greater depths. The rotary coefficient is a measure of the strength of rotary motion. For currents which rotate in a perfect circle, the magnitude of the rotary coefficient is unity. The sign of the rotary coefficient is positive for clockwise rotating currents and negative for anticlockwise rotating currents. Because the current measurements were made far from continental boundaries and in the Northern Hemisphere, currents due to inertial and internal wave motion should rotate clockwise. Figures 12 and 13 show that clockwise motion is nearly always observed for frequencies at and above the local inertial frequency. At these frequencies internal waves may occur. For the records at 1,000 m which contain considerable inertial and semidiurnal energy, currents at these frequencies rotate clockwise in nearly perfect circular orbits.

For internal waves, Fofonoff (1969) has shown that the rotary coefficient is given by:

$$R_C = \frac{2\sigma f}{(\sigma^2 + f^2)} \quad (14)$$

where  $f$  is the local Coriolis parameter. Values of  $R_C$  from equation 14 are indicated on figures 12 and 13 for latitudes bracketing all of the measurements. Below the inertial frequency, values from equation 14 are shown by a broken line to indicate that internal waves cannot occur. Observed values of the rotary coefficient compare well with equation 14 for the upper current records (fig. 12). Agreement is especially good at the local inertial and semidiurnal frequencies where energy is concentrated. Poorer agreement (fig. 13) is expected for the deeper currents,

because the low-speed currents result in a low signal-to-noise ratio and because of bottom influences.

Garrett and Munk (1972) developed an internal wave model which assumes that the internal wave field is horizontally isotropic. For isotropy, the coherence between horizontal velocity components has the same form as equation 14. That is,

$$\gamma = \frac{2\sigma f}{(\sigma^2 + f^2)} \quad (15)$$

where  $\gamma$  is the coherence between the east-west and north-south velocity components. For the current records above 1,000 m, the coherences between these components are nearly identical to the rotary coefficients in figure 12.

Rotary cross-spectra were computed for simultaneous current records at the same depths less than or equal to 1,000 m at adjacent arrays and for simultaneous records at different depths on the same array. At the 1,000 m depth for arrays E and F which were 1,500 m apart, all frequency bands with significant energy (0.053 to 0.082 cph) have coherence values between clockwise rotating components greater than 0.95 and phase differences less than 31 degrees. These values for these close arrays place confidence in the measurement techniques. Except for cross-spectra between arrays E and F, no other coherence values exceed the 90-percent confidence level. Low horizontal coherences are expected because the experiment was designed with large horizontal spacings between arrays and because the most important current contributions are from inertial currents and internal waves which have horizontal scales smaller than the array spacings except for arrays E and F.

## CONCLUSIONS

This description and analysis of measured intermediate and deep currents in the northeast Pacific provides the following general characteristics of the current velocity field:

1. The measured currents, particularly the mean- and low-frequency currents, have very low speeds. Low speeds are expected, because the measurements were made near the center of the eastern gyre of the North Pacific.
2. Inertial currents, which are concentrated near the surface and are incoherent over vertical distances, are a major contributor to the current structure.
3. Semidiurnal tidal frequency currents are significant. Time series analysis indicates that the oscillatory motion of semidiurnal tidal frequency is due to baroclinic internal tides rather than to barotropic surface tides. Semidiurnal tidal frequency currents are also concentrated near the surface, where the Brunt-Väisälä frequency is largest.

4. Time-dependent currents rotate clockwise.

5. Above the local inertial frequencies, the time-dependent currents are composed mainly of isotropic internal waves.

These characteristics point the way for future studies of intermediate and deep currents within the northeast Pacific. First, closely spaced arrays designed to sample small vertical and horizontal scales will be required for more detailed study of tidal frequency internal waves. Second, low current speeds may require supplementary use of Lagrangian measurement techniques such as Swallow or sofar floats. Finally, the dominant generating mechanism for the internal tides should be determined.

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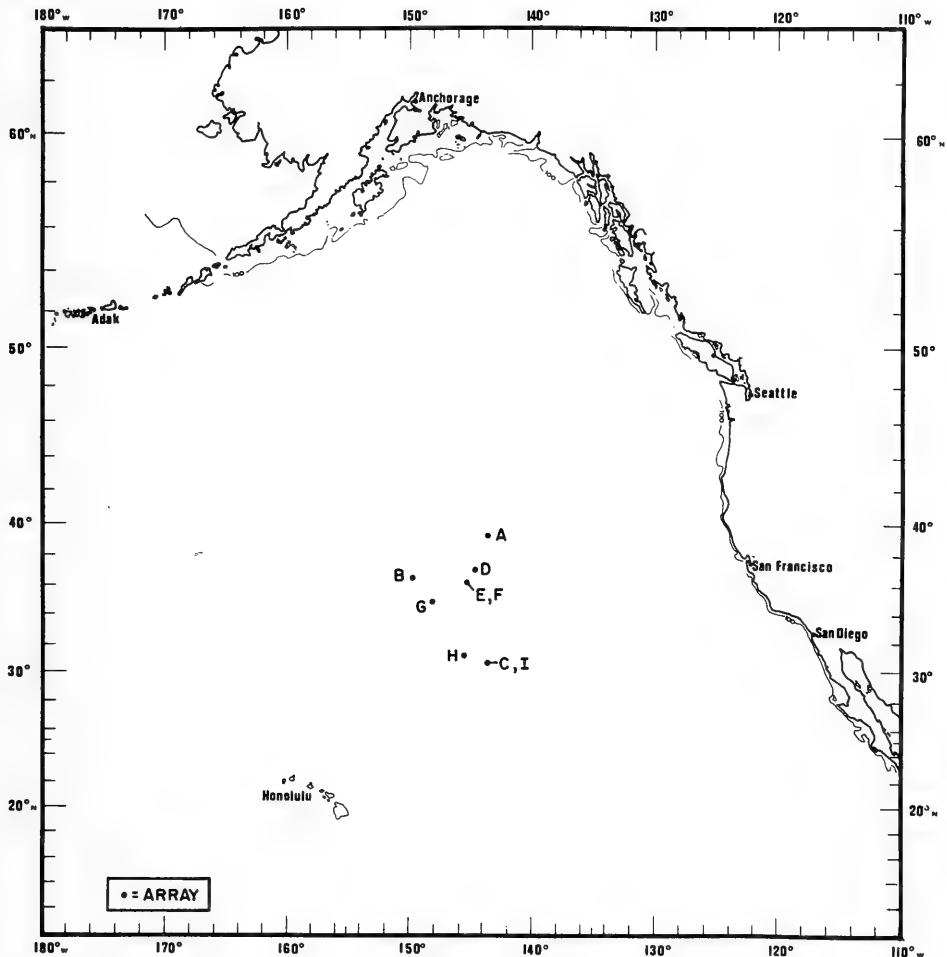


Figure 1. Locations of current measurements

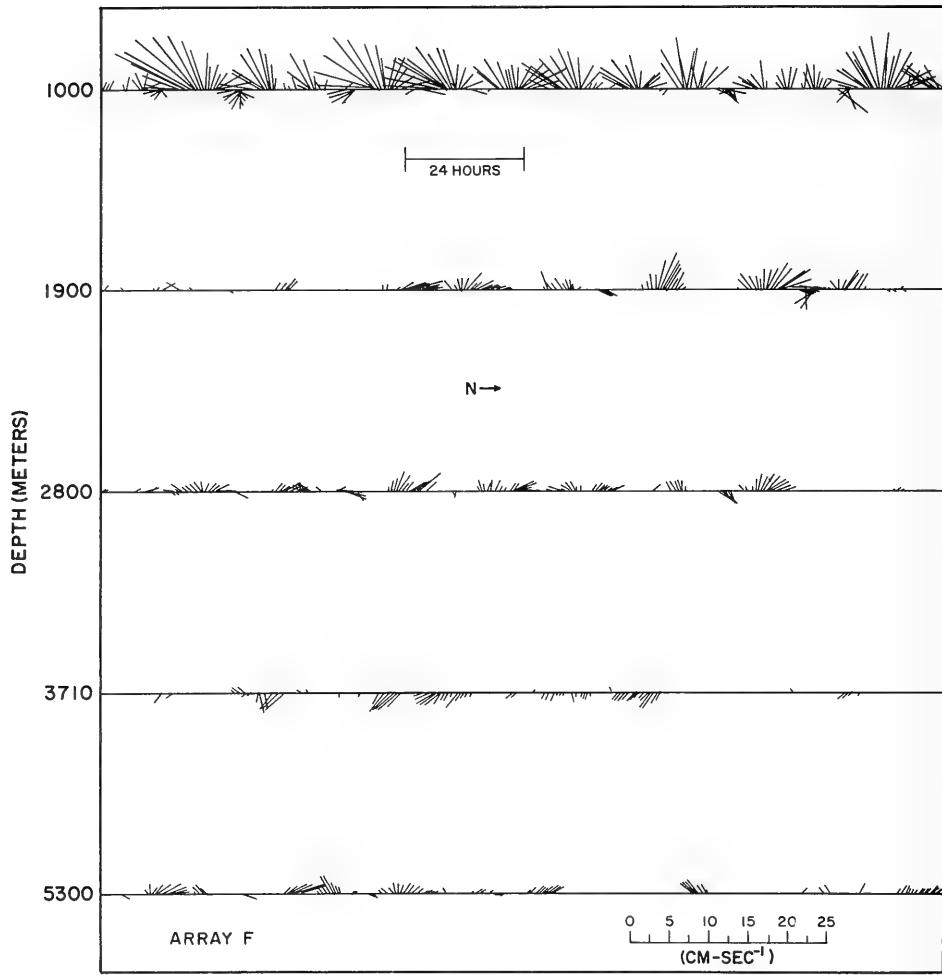


Figure 2. Example of time-dependent half-hourly current vectors

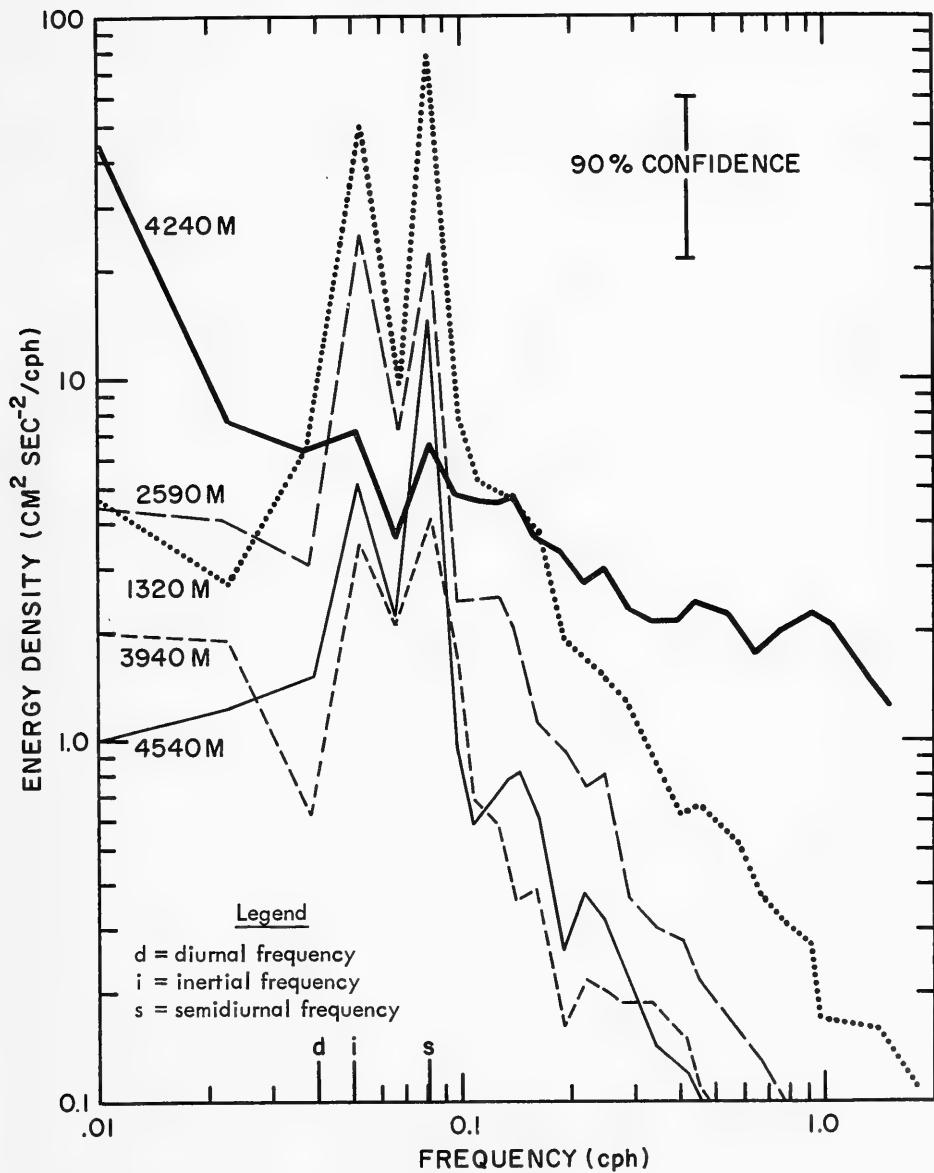


Figure 3. Energy spectra, Array B

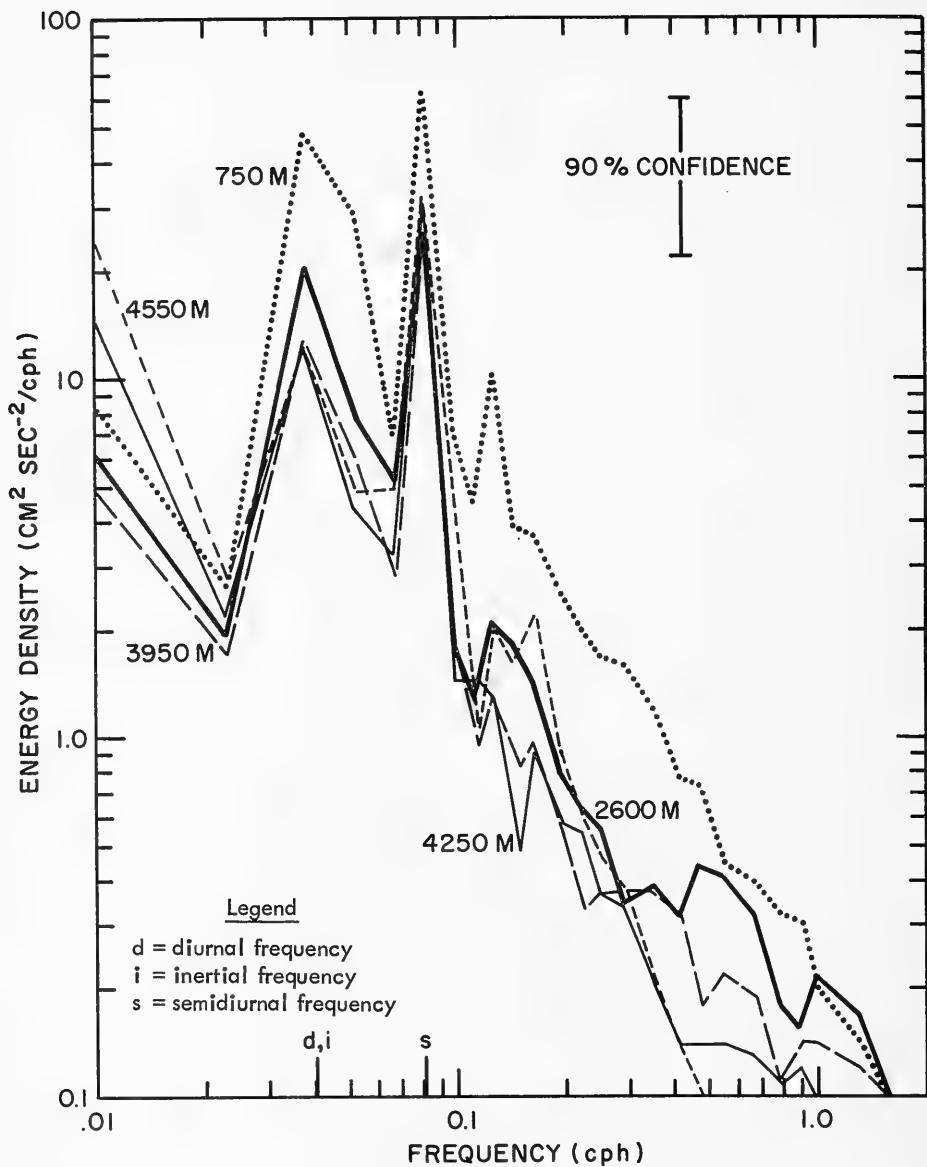


Figure 4. Energy spectra, Array C

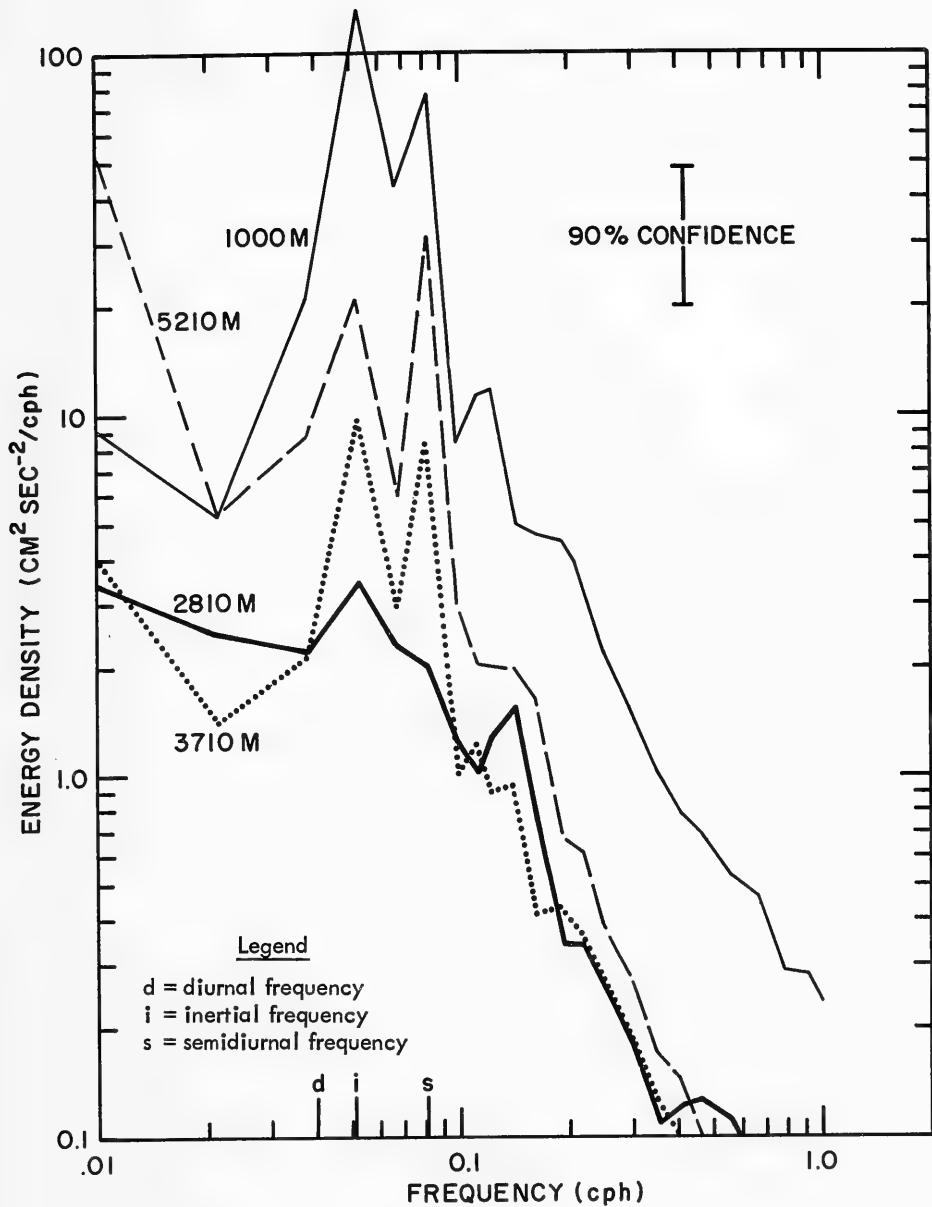


Figure 5. Energy spectra, Array D

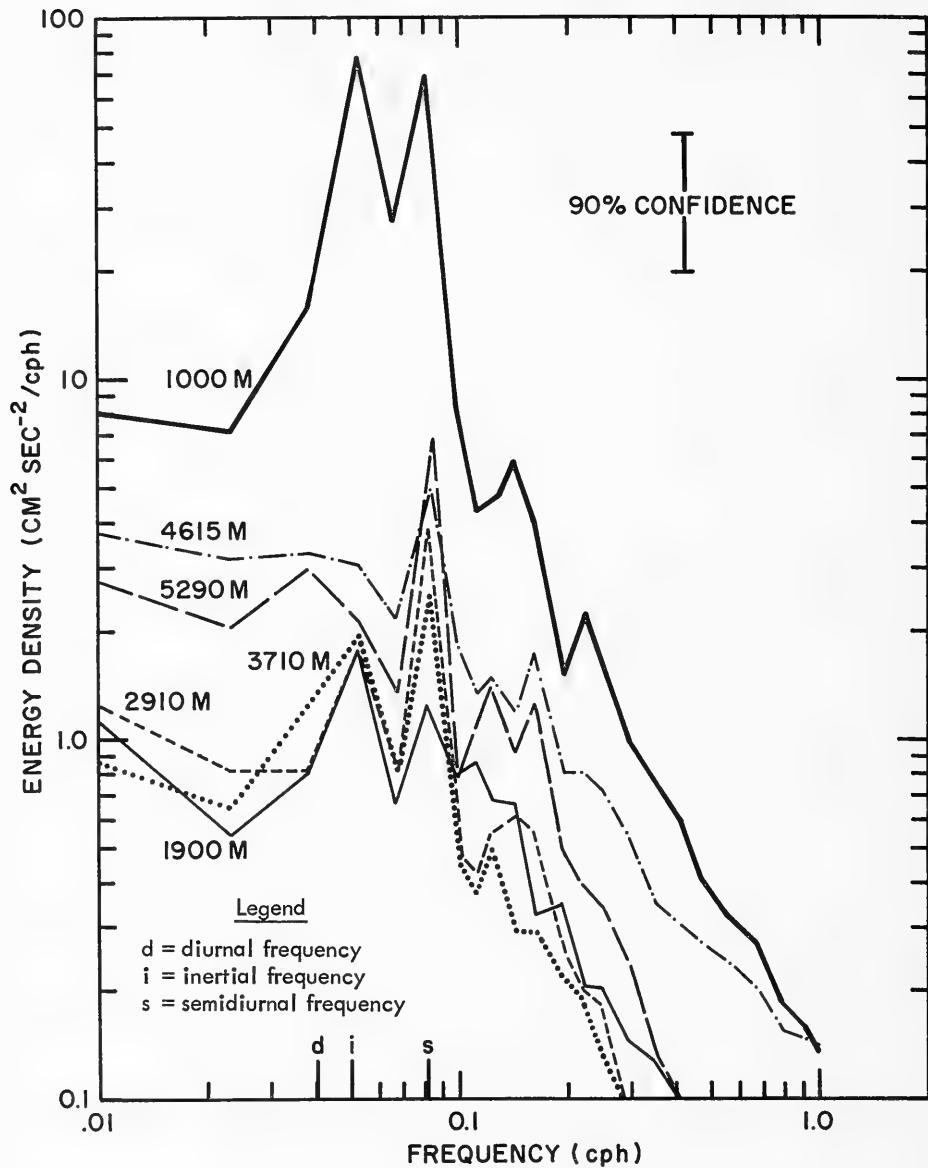


Figure 6. Energy spectra, Array E

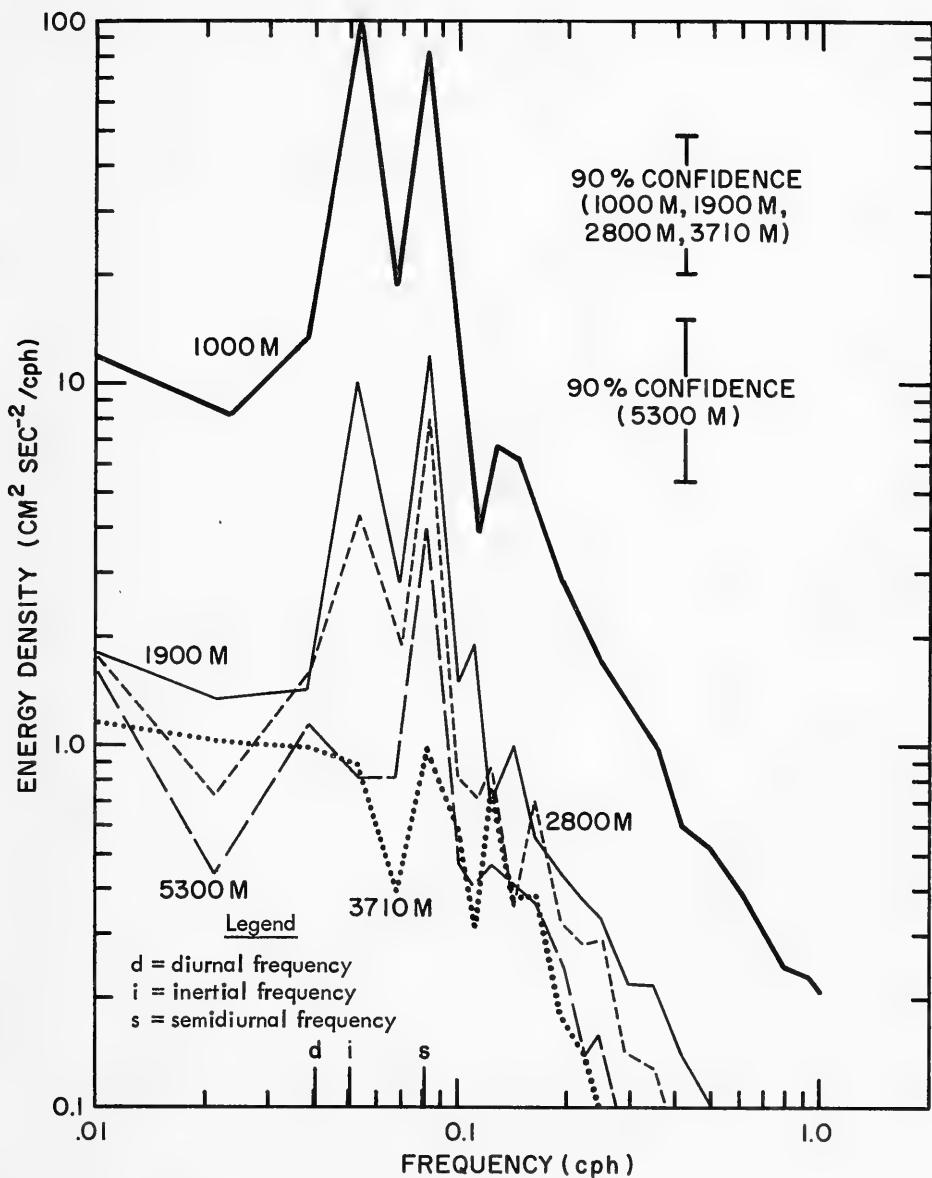


Figure 7. Energy spectra, Array F

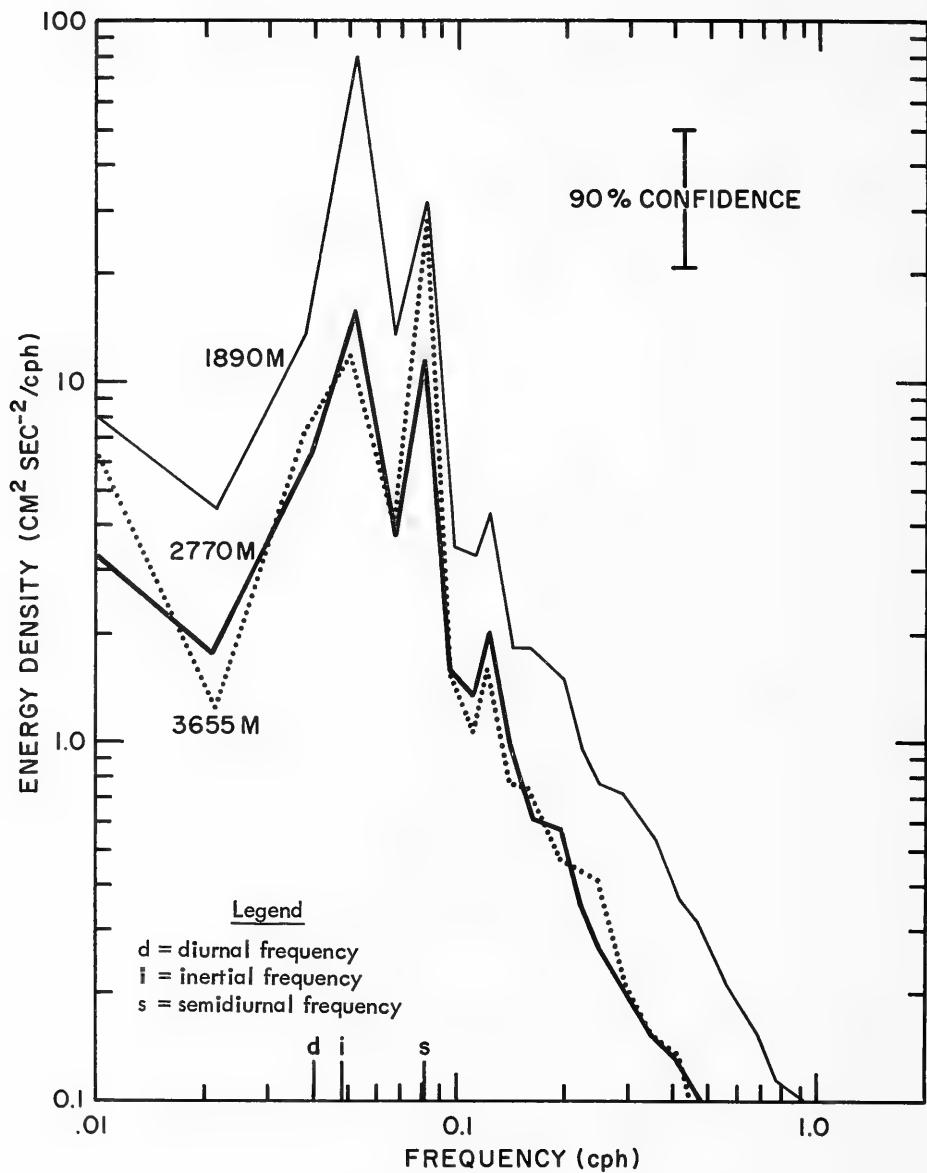


Figure 8. Energy spectra, Array G

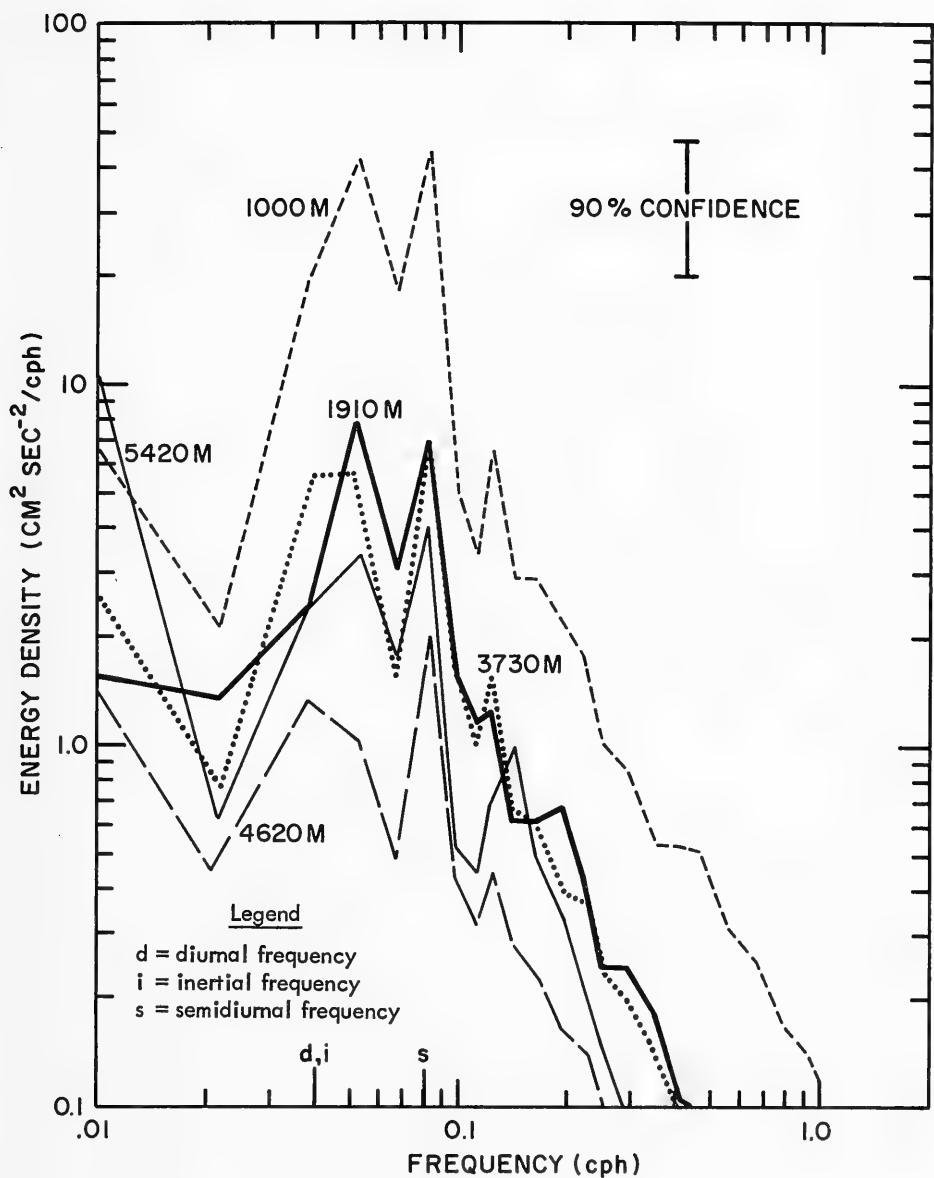


Figure 9. Energy spectra, Array H

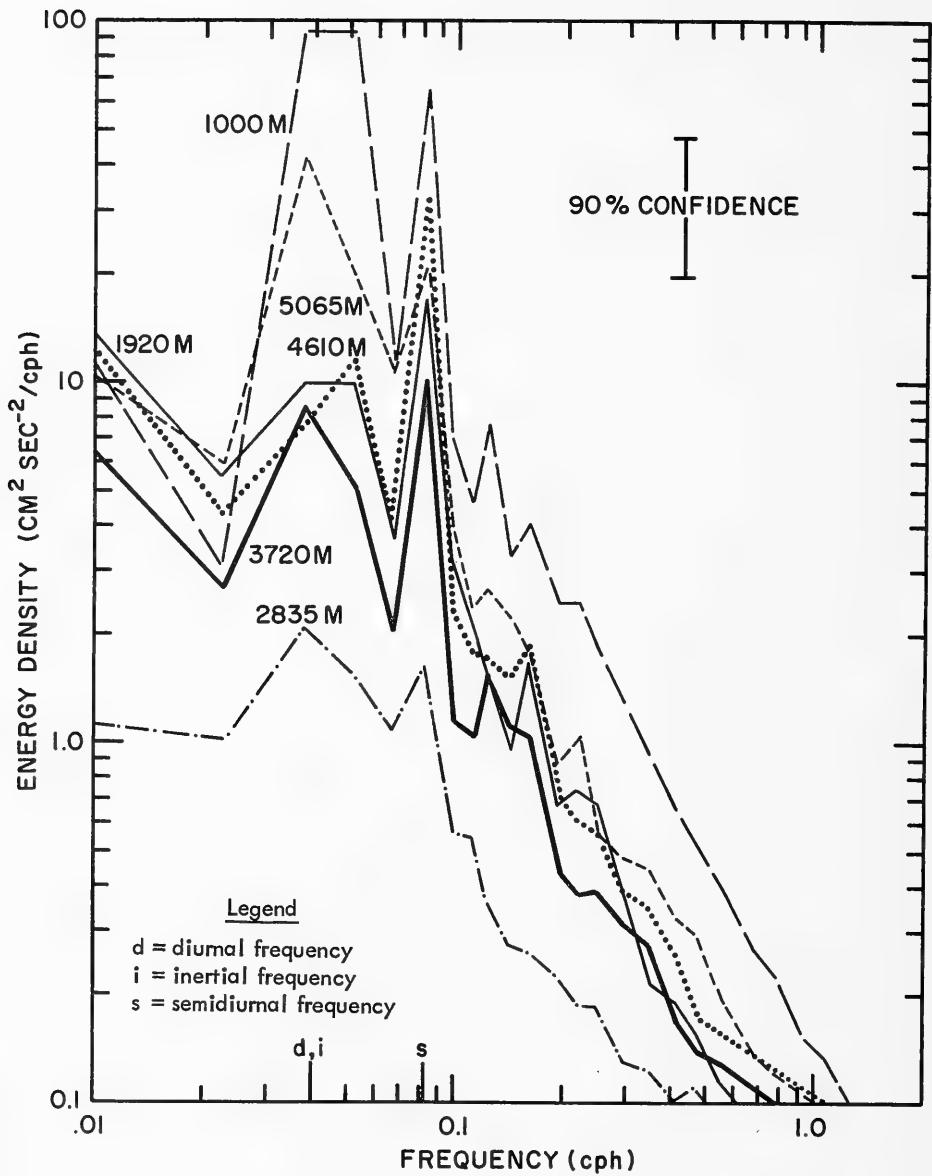


Figure 10. Energy spectra, Array I

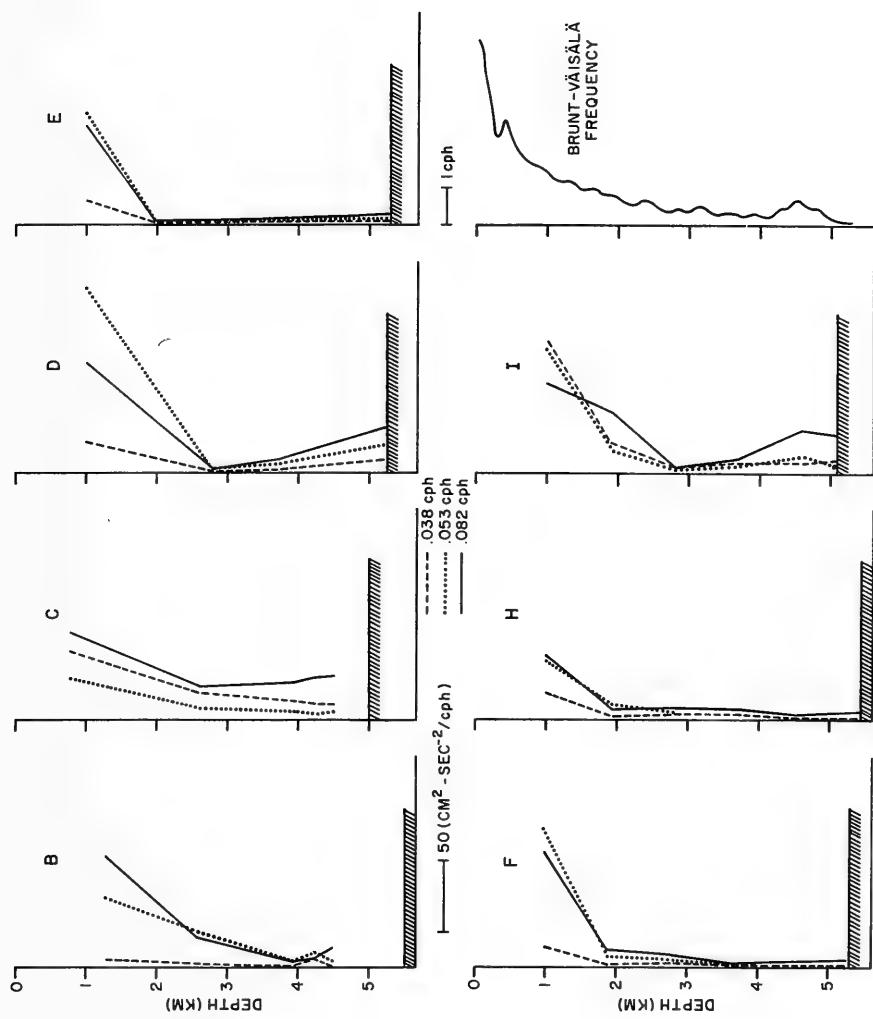


Figure 11. Depth variation of energy densities

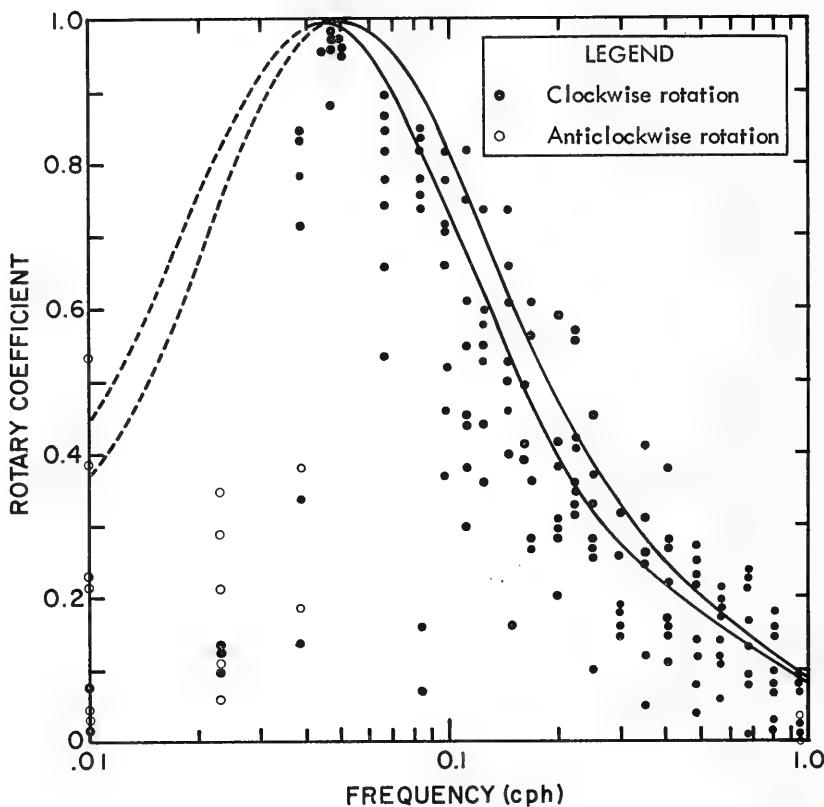


Figure 12. Rotary coefficients of current records at and above 1,000 m  
(The curves represent theoretical values.)

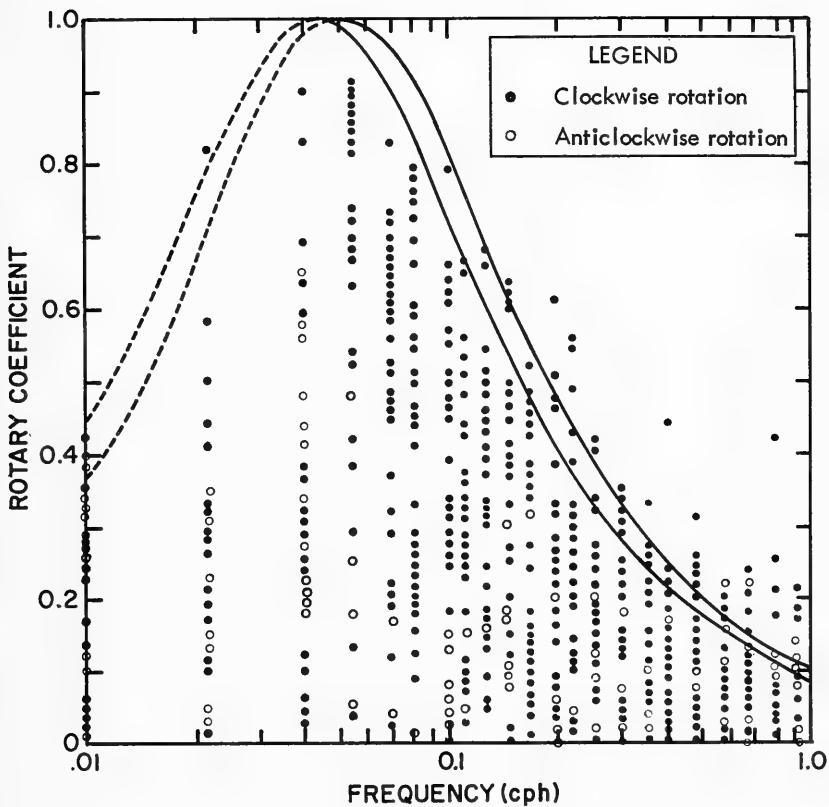


Figure 13. Rotary coefficients of current records below 1,000 m  
(The curves represent theoretical values.)



TABLE 1

## ARRAY DESCRIPTIONS

								USABLE RECORD LENGTH (D)
		METER ARRAY	DEPTH (M)	LAT. (N)	LONG. (E)	WATER DEPTH (M)	INERTIAL PERIOD (H)	START TIME (Z) (H, D, MO, YR)
A	700	39°16.6'		143°35.5'		5580	18.95	1945, 30, 8, 73
	2500							26
	3750							26
	4050							25
	4350							26
B	740	36°31.0'		149°55.2'		5515	20.20	1900, 28, 8, 73
	1320							26
	2590							30
	3940							29
	4240							30
C	750	30°33.4'		143°32.3'		5025	23.60	0400, 25, 8, 73
	1330							30
	2600							No Good
	3950							30
	4250							30
D	1000	37°20.9'		144°52.6'		5225	19.77	1500, 20, 10, 73
	2810							56
	3710							56
	5210							56
	1000	36°45.7'		145°14.5'		5300	20.03	0215, 20, 10, 73
E	1900							55
	2910							55
	3710							55
	4615							44
	5290							52

TABLE 1 (cont.)  
ARRAY DESCRIPTIONS

	METER ARRAY	DEPTH (M)	LAT. (N)	LONG. (E)	WATER DEPTH (M)	INERTIAL PERIOD (H)	START TIME (Z) (H, D, M0, YR)	USABLE RECORD LENGTH (D)
F	1000	36°46.6'		145°14.3'		5315	20,03	2000, 19, 10, 73
	1900							56
	2800							56
	3710							56
	5300							42
G	1000	34°57.4'		148°01.3'		4360	20,94	1845, 18, 10, 73
	1890							56*
	2770							56
	3655							56
								56
H	1000	31°16.4'		145°42.8'		5435	23,12	0545, 26, 10, 73
	1910							48
	2810							48
	3730							22
	4620							48
I	5420							48
	1000	30°35.4'		143°30.0'		5080	23,58	0530, 16, 10, 73
	1920							57
	2835							57
	3720							57
26	4610							51
	5065							57

\* CLOCK MALFUNCTION PREVENTED TIME SERIES ANALYSIS

TABLE 2  
PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTIONS OF CURRENT SPEED

RECORD	SPEED CM/SEC				
	0	3	6	9	12
	PERCENT FREQUENCY				
A 700	71.6	24.0	4.2	0.2	
2500	95.6	2.5	1.8	0.1	
3750	95.7	2.6	1.7		
4050	93.3	3.4	1.6	0.3	1.4
4350	98.0	2.0			
5525	92.6	6.0	1.4		
B 740	50.6	34.8	13.2	1.4	
1320	69.9	28.9	1.2		
2590	89.5	9.3	1.2		
3940	99.9	0.1			
4240	99.2	0.8			
4540	99.3	0.7			
C 750	73.5	24.1	2.4		
2600	90.8	9.2			
3950	92.4	7.4	0.2		
4250	90.6	9.4			
4550	80.3	19.5	0.2		
D 1000	65.8	27.9	6.1	0.2	
2810	97.9	2.1			
3710	96.4	3.6			
5210	51.8	27.6	17.6	3.0	
E 1000	67.8	24.5	7.3	0.4	
1900	98.9	1.1			
2910	99.4	0.6			
3710	100.0				
4615	94.4	5.2	0.4		
5290	98.6	1.4			

TABLE 2 (cont.)  
PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTIONS OF CURRENT SPEED

<u>RECORD</u>	<u>SPEED CM/SEC</u>				
	0	3	6	9	12
	<u>PERCENT FREQUENCY</u>				
F 1000	61.1	28.2	9.7	1.0	
1900	97.6	2.4			
2800	99.2	0.8			
3710	99.1	0.8	0.1		
5300	98.7	1.3			
G 1000	52.9	32.2	12.1	2.5	0.3
1890	77.9	19.8	2.3		
2770	94.0	5.8	0.2		
3655	82.4	17.4	0.2		
H 1000	77.0	21.0	2.0		
1910	97.2	2.8			
2810	98.6	1.4			
3730	97.9	2.1			
4620	99.8	0.2			
5420	96.9	3.1			
I 1000	58.3	30.7	10.3	0.7	
1920	82.9	15.7	1.4		
2835	98.6	1.3	0.1		
3720	94.0	5.9	0.1		
4610	82.5	16.4	1.1		
5065	81.3	18.2	0.5		

TABLE 3  
MEAN CURRENT SPEED AND DIRECTION

RECORD	CM/SEC			DIRECTION °T
	E-W	N-S	SPEED	
A 700	0.56	0.38	0.68	056
	-0.04	0.12	0.13	340
	-0.05	-0.01	0.05	263
	-0.23	-0.05	0.24	258
	-0.13	-0.05	0.14	249
	-0.08	-0.06	0.10	233
B 740	0.48	0.98	1.09	026
	0.59	0.57	0.82	046
	0.47	0.22	0.52	065
	0.25	-0.03	0.26	097
	0.50	0.18	0.53	70
	0.41	-0.14	0.43	109
C 750	0.78	0.02	0.78	088
	0.94	0.35	1.00	070
	0.56	0.75	0.94	037
	0.43	0.59	0.73	036
	0.64	0.98	1.12	033
	-0.45	-0.32	0.55	235
D 1000	0.09	-0.32	0.33	164
	0.31	-0.14	0.34	114
	2.17	-1.45	2.61	124
	-0.99	-0.44	1.08	246
E 1000	-0.10	-0.04	0.11	248
	-0.10	0.10	0.14	315
	-0.10	0.09	0.13	312
	-0.38	-0.05	0.38	262
	-0.23	-0.12	0.26	242
	-1.08	-0.43	1.16	248
F 1000	-0.14	0.03	0.14	282
	-0.14	0.19	0.24	324
	0.15	-0.14	0.21	133
	-0.10	0.05	0.11	297
	0.95	-2.18	2.38	156
G 1000	0.90	-1.17	1.48	142
	0.42	-0.68	0.80	148
	1.13	-1.50	1.88	143
	-0.26	0.10	0.28	291
H 1000	-0.03	0.21	0.21	352
	-0.02	0.13	0.13	351
	-0.16	0.18	0.24	318
	-0.08	0.05	0.09	302
	-0.31	0.04	0.31	277

TABLE 3 (cont.)

## MEAN CURRENT SPEED AND DIRECTION

<u>RECORD</u>	<u>CM/SEC</u>			<u>DIRECTION</u> $^{\circ}\text{T}$
	<u>E-W</u>	<u>N-S</u>	<u>SPEED</u>	
I 1000	1.81	-0.08	1.81	092
1920	1.17	0.20	1.19	080
2835	0.17	0.06	0.18	071
3720	0.31	-0.54	0.67	120
4610	0.89	-0.94	1.33	133
5065	-1.32	-0.79	1.54	239

TABLE 4  
SPECTRAL ANALYSIS PARAMETERS

Record length: 6,144 samples, 42.7 days  
Degrees of freedom for frequencies  $\leq$  0.15 cph: 30  
Degrees of freedom for 0.15 cph < frequencies  $\leq$  0.25 cph: 60  
Degrees of freedom for 0.25 cph < frequencies  $\leq$  0.47 cph: 120  
Degrees of freedom for 0.47 cph < frequencies  $\leq$  0.91 cph: 240  
Degrees of freedom for frequencies > 0.91 cph: 480

Array D, all depths  
Array E, all depths  
Array F, 1000 m, 1900 m, 2800 m, 3710 m  
Array G, 1890 m, 2770 m, 3655 m  
Array H, 1000 m, 1910 m, 3730 m, 4620 m, 5420 m  
Array I, all depths

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Record length: 4,096 samples, 28.4 days  
Degrees of freedom for frequencies  $\leq$  0.15 cph: 20  
Degrees of freedom for 0.15 cph < frequencies  $\leq$  0.25 cph: 40  
Degrees of freedom for 0.25 cph < frequencies  $\leq$  0.47 cph: 80  
Degrees of freedom for 0.47 cph < frequencies  $\leq$  0.91 cph: 160  
Degrees of freedom for frequencies > 0.91 cph: 320

Array B, 1320 m, 2590 m, 3940 m, 4240 m, 4540 m  
Array C, 750 m, 2600 m, 3950 m, 4250 m, 4550 m  
Array F, 5300 m



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